REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,737.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR.....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and

First insertion	Re. 5 0
Second do	" 2 "
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

ORDINARY OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AGRA," 1,908 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. C. SHARP, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 24th Nov. 1873, at 4 P.M.

November 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	29	Leave Tuticorin	7
" Rotnagherry	30	" Colombo	8
" Vingorla	30	" Galle	9
" Goa	Dec. 1	" Negapatam	12
" Carwar	1	" Pondicherry	13
" Mangalore	2	" Madras	15
" Cannanore	3	" Cocanada	17
" Tellicherry	3	" Vizagapatam	18
" Calicut	4	" Bimlipatam	19
" Beypore	4	" Coringapore	19
" Cochin	5	" Pulo Penang	20
" Alleppy	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussreh, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

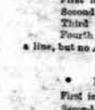
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

Nov. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSREH	10
" Kurrachee	25	" Fao	10
" Guadur	28	" Bushire	12
" Muscat	29	" Bahrein	16
" Bunder Abbas	30	" Linga	17
" Linga	Dec 2	" Bunder Abbas	19
" Bushire	4	" Muscat	21
" Koweit	6	" Guadur	23
" Fao	6	" Kurrachee	26
" Mahomerah	7	Arrive BOMBAY	29
Arrive BUSREH	7		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



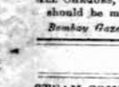
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st November 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. MULVILLE, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th November 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stepping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Madowa Street, Bombay.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BHOWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

MR. WASSUNTROW SUDANUNDJEE, at Surat.
MR. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Madowa Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 27TH NOVEMBER.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. PEARSON, Commander, 1,261 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P. effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

Fare to Liverpool...Rs. 500.
" Suez ..... " 300.

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

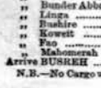
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

12, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 24th November, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DECCAN (3,128 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain W. SOAMES, R.N.R., will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th November 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, 2,723 tons and 300 H.P., Capt. W. E. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

POONAH ..... 2,192 Tons, November 26th, to Calcutta.
HYDASPES ..... 2,984 Tons, " 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of the valuable Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c., of R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., at No. 95, Malabar Hill on road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of December, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at he above residence the valuable household furniture, &c., of Richard Ardill Dallas, Esq., LL.D., of which particulars will immediately appear, and catalogues be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

Grey and white piece goods, lappets, dhoties, striped and coloured fancy piece goods, eau-de-cologne.

9 Cases Muscat cloth, suitable for Arabs, trading at Aden and Zanzibar.

15 Cases each, 25 qts, German Beer.
10 " " " "
15 Boxes Ullagee Champagne.
10 Bales Corks.
3 Cases Assorted Beads.
250 Boxes of Brandy.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7 to 9 Rs.
3 " Grey Drill.
5 Cases Colored Prints.
5 " Toys, Dolls, Dram Bottles, Combs, &c., &c.
4,000 English Tiles for Roofing.
2 Superior Breach-loading Snider Guns.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Thacker Kessowjee Jadowjee Esq., the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Sha Madun Tessey and Sha Vurdmon Nensey, the mortgagor :—

First—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Musjid Bunder Cross Road, and on the west side of Khuddack Street or Israel Molla Cross Lane, within the suburbs of Bhuleshwar, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirteen square yards and eight-tenths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Israel Molla on the west by property of Govurdhuy Natha, on the north partly by the said Israel Molla Cross Lane, and partly by a passage the property of the said Madun Tessey and Vurdmon Nensey, and on or towards the south by the said Musjid Bunder Cross Road, which said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 984, 986, 988, 990, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1059, 1465, and 1475, 3rd which said messuage is numbered by the collector of Assessment under No. 44.

Secondly—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chambar Wada First Row or Israel Molla Cross Lane, or otherwise Khuddack Street, in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwar, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and six square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by public roads called Chambar Wada first Row, or Israel Molla Cross Lane, otherwise Khuddack street, on the north by the property of Sonajee Israel Mistry, and on the south by the house of Madun Tessey and Wadman Nensey, which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 980 and 1061, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 41.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Chambar Wada First Row, otherwise Israel Molla Cross Lane, otherwise Khuddack Street in the subdistrict of Bhuleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and containing by a measurement two hundred and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Khuddack Street, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the house of the said Madun Tessey and Vurdmon Nensey, and on the south partly by the house of Khoja Goverbhoy Nathabhoy, and partly by the house of the said Madun Tessey and Vurdmon Nensey, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,055, and 1,409, and which said house and premises are registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 40.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Dog-cart, Harness, &c., at No. 17, Marine Lane.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain ware, the property of Captain Wandby, the same comprises cut glass-ware, dinner service, plateglass, such as tea covers, tea-table dishes, ice pitcher, cruet stand, tea-urn, toast rack, &c., carved bamboo furniture, such as round, dining, drawing-room, pier, card and writing tables, dining room chairs, reclining sofas, teapoys, easy chairs, hall settee, book stands, a marble clock, screen, carpets, pictures, table argand lamps, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, cupboards, ice box, copper cooking utensils, cook-room articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built Dog-cart.
1 Set of Single Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated and Glassware, a first-class Mahogany Grand square Piano, by Soundy & Co. if not previously sold privately a handsome English-built 4 seated open Carriage, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Plants, Books, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Lt.-Col. Cavagli, the same comprises, richly engraved fern pattern glassware, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, waiter, sugar pot, bottle stands, table candlesticks, &c., richly carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, side board, dining room chairs, whatnots, screens circular, pier and sofa tables, easy prudieu and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, chiffonier, teapoys, rich carpets, handsome plated single and three light argand lamps, by Tucker and Sons, first-rate engravings, oil paintings, and chromo-lithographs in gilt frames, handsome bronze statues, parian figures and busts, rich table ornaments, a first-class grand square piano by Soundy and Co., a ditto cottage ditto by Broadwood and Sons, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, grocers, hat stands, towel horses, dispense articles, books, China garden seats and flower pot stands, a fine collection of choice and rare plants, iron water tank, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English built light open carriage, with a pair of handsome fast trotting bay Arabs, carriages and set of English plated harness.
1 English built Dogcart with moveable hood.
1 English built Carriage with glass shutters for monsoon.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Lukhmidass Khunjee, and Navinbace, wid w of Cullianjee Ladha, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Cursetjee Ruttonjee Colah, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of household land or batty ground, situate at or near Cumatepoora or the Cross Road leading to the Grand Road in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement thirty-five thousand square feet, be the same little more or less, together with all and singular the messuage, tenements, dwelling-house, buildings and premises standing thereon, called or known as Dywallah's Cottages, and are bounded on the east by the property of Nowrojee Sinapoorjee Oomerigur, on the west by the property of Cursetjee Manockjee Nurseenan, on the north by the property now or lately belonging to John Tanner, Esq., and on the south by the Foras Road, and the said messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 83 A, 83 B, 83 C.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tuker Mahomed & Co. with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd December, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water mettors, gun ties, cart with bullock and calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

COMMISSION SALE.

Just Landed per Steamer Strathclyde.

6 Sets of best plated on German Silver Single Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at Mandvie at Samajee Haussajee street.

NOTICE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of November 1873, at 4 P.M. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Aharoon Abrahamjee Dewakur Mucedum, the mortgagor, the following valuable property, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of June 1869, and in one Lot.

Lot No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of the said Dwarkadass Vussonjee, as the assignee and transferee, of a certain debt or sum due upon the security of a certain Marathi mortgage, bearing date the 21st day of November 1866, under the hands of Hancoojee Abrahamjee Dewakur Mucedum and Samuel Ellojee Vuvelker Gubbay, whereby the payment of the sum of Rs. 39,620-15, and interest as in the said Marathi mortgage mentioned was secured by charging certain hereditaments and premises being the hereditaments and premises next hereinafter described, and also all the right, title, and interest of the said Dwarkadass Vussonjee, under and by virtue of the said Marathi mortgage of and in the said hereditaments and premises thereby charged with the payment of the said sum of Rs. 39,5-0-15 which said hereditaments and premises are in the said mortgage described as follows :—

"Seven godowns attached to the mosque and which are situated in Samajee Haussajee Street, the land revenue bill whereof is one and the number of which is four, the bill of the Collector of Assessment is on and the numbers whereof are 984, 986, 1,078, 1,079, 1,044, and 1,024 and the whole of the said seven godowns is one which is dated 19th July 1855, and which is mortgaged to you. The area of the said seven godowns is about 1,225 square yards and the boundary of the said godowns is as follows :—On the east is the public passage of Samajee Haussajee Street, on the west the public passage of Dariyastan, on the north the temple of Thuck Lokhanas, and the house of Furboo Luxmon Govind, and on the south are the old mosque of Israelis, and the house of Rufoosee Hoosain Cass. There is a gate on the east side of the said godowns and a passage of Samajee Haussajee street in front thereof, and there is also a gate on the west side of the said and a passage in front thereof. The said seven godowns face within the two gates and five out of said seven godowns face towards the south side thereof, and two godowns face towards the north side thereof. These seven godowns are mortgaged (to you) and they are given by contract to you at the monthly rent of Rupees 125, and the annual rent whereof is Rs. 1,500, in words one thousand five hundred. These godowns were previously rented to Mooljee Dhunjee, and they are now rented by contract to Mulchund Khoosal, and are occupied by Juwjee and Lulljee, Sara en Bunjee Harjee, Horsee and others, and the ground which we purchased from Isaac Abraham, and which was mortgaged to you before, is our mortgage to you, together with the godowns standing thereon on the rear of the said ground, three godowns with two stories thereon are built, and in the front one godown and a storey thereon is built. This latter house is also mortgaged to you by us, and the numbers whereof as assessed we :—First bill is numbered 23 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty four. The second bill is numbered 22 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. The third bill is numbered 21 of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five. These three bills and the bill of the Collector of Assessment, the numbers whereof are 495, 1,022, 1,037, 1,038, 1,039, 1,040, 1,475, 1,476 and the indenture of that house bearing date the 13th October 1863 with on plan, and which indenture is in the handwriting of Solicitor Kunde no Morejee, are all delivered to you. The area of the house is 476 square yards, and the boundary of it is as follows :—To the east it is bounded by the houses of Khajas Rahim Alloo and Mooajee Ellojee Dewakur, on the west by the public passage of Don Tad Tank lane, and on the opposite side thereof is the new mosque of Israelis, and on the south by the house of Khoja Soojee Mucock, on the south by the house of Issoobjee David Decalar, on the north side of the godown, and one storey which are in the front, the English use of Hassak Yoosof Parker, and on the side of that house there is a passage or gully belonging to this house, and near the gully or passage there is a house of Tamjee Mahamad Mulakey Mistry. This house is situated on the Don Tad third lane, and it faces on the east of thereof."

N.B.—The seven godowns, described in Lot No. 1, are stated in the said Marathi mortgage to have been rented to the said Aharoon Abrahamjee Dewakur Mucedum, at the annual rent of Rs. 1,560 only, and the house No. 2, situate in Samajee Haussajee street, is stated in the same mortgage to have been let to the said Aharoon Abrahamjee Dewakur Mucedum at the annual rental of Rs. 1,100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 19th November 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB

WILL GIVE, BY SPECIAL DESIRE, A PERFORMANCE,

FOR FAMILIES ONLY,

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH NOV. 1873,

When the following Pieces will be enacted :—

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

OR

NOORANEE THE INNOCENT,

AND

THE OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.

No. 2386 of 1873.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited by the KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY for the MONTHLY SUPPLY of about 600 IMPERIAL GALLONS of best KEROSINE OIL.

The Contract to be for the year 1874.

The Oil to be delivered, as required, at the Municipal Store Yard, Kurrachee, free of all charges.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th December 1873.

The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.

Further particulars on application.

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 13th November 1873.

AQUARIUMS

FOR

DRAWING-ROOM OR GARDEN.

12 inch	Rs. 10 0 0
14 "	" 12 0 0
16 "	" 16 0 0
18 "	" 20 0 0
20 "	" 21 0 0

ORNAMENTAL ROCKS,

For the above from Rs. 4 to 6.

VIRGIN CORK,

For ornamental purposes, either in Drawing-room or Fernery, Per maund of 28 lbs. Rs. 7-8-0.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co., 2 & 3 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.

THE bottle of Vermin Exterminator reached me safely a day or two ago, and has proved highly effectual, no less than

83 RATS

having been found either dead or stupified on the morning after I had laid it down.

(Letter from West Berar.)

Per bottle Rs 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co., SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNJA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS & CIGARS.—Our own brands.

Flaneur,	per box of	100	Rs. 2 8 0
Pelerin	do.	125	" 2 12 0
Marquise	do.	150	" 2 8 0

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is *infallible* in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—R. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S

SPECIAL KIT

FOR

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	12 0 to	20 0	
Overland Suits, All-wool		27 0	
Warm Suits (Scotch Tweed)		35 0	
Overcoats or Inverness Capes	20 0 to	45 0	
Dressing Gowns	8 8 to	22 0	
Pyjamas	3 0 to	8 8	
Oxford Shirts, each		6 0	
White Shirts, each		4 8	
Printed Cambric Shirts	4 0 to	4 8	
Wove Flannel Shirts (all New Patterns)		8 0	
Silk and Wool Shirts		8 8	
Spun Silk Shirts		11 0	
Cartegan Jacket, very warm		9 8	
Under-Vests	3 8 to	6 0	
Under Pants	6 0 to	8 0	
Overland Trunks	22 0 to	40 0	
Best Solid Leather		50 0	
Extra Size Leather		65 0	
Black-hide Hags		25 0	
Black-hide Overlair Tops		32 0	
Sovereign Belts		3 4	
Tiffin Basket		18 0	
Courier Bags	5 0 to	10 8	
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0 to	6 0	
Sponge Bags		2 0	
Hair Brushes in Leather Case, per pair		9 0	
Travelling Pillows		2 0	
Bar Straps	1 8 to	2 8	
Waterproof Suits, complete		23 0	
Overland Chairs, best Beech		3 8	
Cholera Belts		3 0	
Warm Gloves		2 0	
Warm Mufflers		3 0	
Gents' Scarfs, Knot or for Pin or Ring	2 0 to	3 8	
Paper ditto, per dozen		0 12	
Linen Collars, all New Shapes		6 0	
Shakespeare, with Coloured Tie attached		6 8	
Cotton Socks, per dozen	11 8 to	20 0	
Warm Merino, per dozen	15 8 to	25 0	
Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0 to	18 8	
Silk Umbrellas		11 4	
Long Hose & Sock Maa	15 0 to	30 0	
Blankets		11 0	
Overland Chairs, best Beech	7 8 to	12 8	

A LARGE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN EIGHT HOURS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE PRESS.

DIGEST OF JUDGMENTS OF H. M.'S PRIVY COUNCIL.

(From 1829 to 1873.)

Together with Notes from Acts, Regulations, Hindoo and Mahomedan Laws, and with the Law and Practice of Privy Council.

PRICE.

To Subscribers who pay in advance within the 15th December 1873, including postage, FIVE RUPEES.

To others, RUPEES EIGHT.

☞ Orders, *with remittances*, will be registered. ONE COPY will be given GRATIS to those who purchase TWELVE COPIES.

Apply to C. FOSTER and Co., Foster Press, 23, Randell's Road, Vepery, Madras.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. STRATHCLYDE,

A FRESH STOCK OF TOBACCO.

BEYNON STOCKEN & SON'S CELEBRATED TOBACCO.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. tins	Rs. 4	0 per lb.
SMOKING MIXTURE ditto ditto	" 5	0 "
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE ditto	" 5	0 "
THE "CAMPBELL'S" MIXTURE ditto	" 8	0 "

AMERICAN TOBACCO, OF THE FINEST BRAND.

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF	per lb. Rs.	3 0
GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW	" "	2 8
CAVENDISH	" "	1 8

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO THE TRADE AND PURCHASERS OF LARGE QUANTITIES.

A FRESH IMPORTATION OF EXCELLENT

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

COCONADA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London remains the same as given in our quotations of yesterday, and little business of any consequence reported.

Government Securities are in little demand, and prices quoted are barely maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¾d. to 17/32d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 11/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10¾d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¾d. to 5/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to ¾d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight.	99½
Do demand	100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	99 15/16 to par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	223½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	110¾ to 13/16
Four per cent.	105
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
6 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8 to 11
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leo	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Speculators have put the rate up for steamers to Liverpool at £2-18-9. Natives are shipping on their own account, and rates are firm.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden ships ,,	£3 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 15s. 0d.
	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ,,	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 18TH NOVEMBER.

MARKET dull for all kind of Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay, 1st issue, closed firm. Colaba Land shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value Rs.	Paid up.	Last div.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	266½
3,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,110
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	470 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
80,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	19-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	126-3/1	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 6/0	Colaba Land Co.
8,400	150	all	Nil.	Freo Land & Fire Co., Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land
50,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning
300	2,000	all		Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills
2,500	2,000	all	50p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills
1,800	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's
900	1,000	all	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning
800	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental
600	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.
200	2,500	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.
158	12,000	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.
208	500	all	50p.c.	Do New
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company
500	1,000	all	40 *	Dalaba Press Co.
250	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.
100	5,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.
200	2,000	1,500	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.
200	1,000	all	70 pc.	Present Press Co
250	5,000	1,000	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.
200	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld
150	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.
400	625	75	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited
125	1,500	1,125	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras
150	850	all	80 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.
450	1,000	all	80 p.c*	Volkart United Press Co.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	12½p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation
1,000	50	all	4½ p.ct	Bombay Gas Company
500	500	300	45 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.
4,000	50	all	12 pc.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.
.....	500	all	45 pc.	Preacher & Co
.....	250	all	40 pc.	Viegas Patent Slip Co

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues very quiet, and there is almost nothing doing. The dealers are not disposed to buy unless at a decline of one anna per piece, to which the holders are very unwilling to agree. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

750	pieces	Grey Shirtings	... 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs.	4	0 0
300	,,	,,	... 45 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,,	4	14 0
200	,,	White Jaconets.	40 in. 20 yds. ,,	2	5 0
200	,,	,,	... 40 in. 20 yds. ,,	2	9 0
200	,,	,,	... 40 in. 20 yds. ,,	2	13 0
200	,,	,,	... 40 in. 20 yds. ,,	3	1 0
200	,,	,,	... 40 in. 20 yds. ,,	3	5 0

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 17th give no change in prices, quoting Fair Dhollerah at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at Rs. 5¼d., and Orleans at 8¾d. The market here closed steady without any quotable alteration in our previous quotations. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies	Old Veerumgaum	Rs. 172
10	,,	,, Wudwan	,, 185
25	,,	,, Veerawul	,, 160
25	,,	,, Khandeish	,, 175
100	,,	New Bhowagger (25th April 1874)	,, 189

YARNS.

The market for all kinds of Grey and Coloured remains very quiet, and prices are tending downwards. The demand for Turkey Red is, however, good, and prices are well supported. No sales have come to our notice.

METALS.

There continues a very active inquiry for most kinds of Metals, and prices are ruling in favour of sellers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Columbian (s)	Stead	Hongkong, Oct. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Mooltan (s)	Almod	China &c.
	Arthur (s)	Mitchell	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Teasdale	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Agra, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Burmah, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Barque President Ouvset, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
15	Patna (s)	Calcutta.
	John Tunnant (s)	Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

November.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.		Movements in 24 hours.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of Cloud by Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 10 A.M. on following day. Minimum temperature of Air read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
	In.	O	O	O		O	O		Miles	
10	29·241	81·3	76·4	74·6	805	0·0	89·5	75·1	NNE, ESE, NNE, NE.NW, WNW, NW, NNW.N.	182
11	·244	81·3	74·5	71·8	733	2·8	89·5	76·7	N, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW N.	205
12	·246	80·6	74·3	71·7	746	0·6	84·5	75·0	N, NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW. NNW.N.	195
13	·228	80·7	73·4	70·4	710	0·0	85·3	74·5	N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.N.	221
14	·214	80·8	74·7	72·0	749	0·0	85·6	73·5	N, NNE, E, ESE, WSW, W, WNW, NNW, N.NE.	189
15	·226	80·9	72·8	69·3	693	0·0	88·2	74·2	NE, E, NE, ENE, NW, WNW, NNW.NNE.	164
16	·276	81·2	72·0	68·0	650	3·4	88·0	74·9	ESE, ENE, NE.E ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	175

DAILY IMPORTS.—18TH NOVEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Celia, s, 82 cases tobacco, Juch Sawoo and Co.
Neera, s, 40 casks China clay, S. S. Narrelwala.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 4 cases toys, Hajee Woomer Tyeb; 6 bales wall papers, Jeevabhoy Hepticola.
Palermo, s, 5 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Virago, s, 74 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Saladin, 50 cases brandy, C. Bouneviale and Co.
Cerdic, s, 25 cases gin, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 3 cases cutlery, 4 casks hard ware, and 11 cases umbrellas, Eabhoy Tyebally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 150 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Maria Gabriel, 10 cases brandy, Jehangir Hormasjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—18TH NOVEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shahpore, 18 bales wool, J. H. Gunny; 339 bags linseed, Remington and Co.; 509 bags galls, Premjee Runchordass; 50 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 102 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 351 bales coir ropes and 240 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass; 52 bales coir yarn, Nagjee Govindjee.
Calla, s, 29 bales skins, Cheenee Esmail and Co.; 42 bales wool, Pragjee Vusta; 6 bales cotton, Doosabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co.; 3 bales cotton, Hajee Mahomed Hasson; 25 cases hingda, Essoobhoy Ebramjee; 706 packages wet dates, Canjee Dwarkadass; 100 bales cotton, Harjee Jeena; 56 bales cotton, R. Argus and Co.; 60 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolsidass and Co.; 65 bales cotton, Coorjee Dewjee and Co.; 56 bales cotton, Vurjeewandass Velubdass; 54 bales cotton, Ruttonsey Poonsey and Co.; 75 bales cotton, Motilall Rathi; 86 bales cotton, Lalljee Hurruckchund; 50 bales cotton, Vurdhwan Tokersey.
Strathclyde, s, 200 bales cotton, Chuttoorbhoy Munjee; 83 bales wool, Callianjee Pitamber; 76 bales cotton, Jewraj Merally; 75 bales wool, Ramdass Nuthoo; 125 bales cotton, Hurakchund Sobagchund; 100 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Deccan, s, 60 bales wool, Soonderjee Damoder; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 27 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama.

FOR LONDON.

Deccan, s, 19 bundles E. teeth, G. H. Currimbhoy; 6 bales skins, J. H. Gunny; 7 cases fishmaws, Meerally Dama; 27 bales hides and skins, F. M. C. Aboo Sablay and Co.; 52 cwts horns, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 45 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 150 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Deccan, s, 550 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Deccan, s, 401 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Deccan, s, 329 bags coffee, P. and O. Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 17.

Faulkner, Colonel, 6th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Hydrabad (Sind).
Bray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 96th Regiment, on duty, from Hydrabad (Sind).
Wilkinson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras 2nd Queen's Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
Scott, Major, Bengal Assistant Adjutant General, on leave, from Meerut.

NOVEMBER 18.

Creasy, Lieutenant, Bengal 17th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 17.

Walker, Captain, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 18.

Bradshaw, Captain, Madras 25th Regiment, N. I., to rejoin, to Nagpore.
Mantell, Surgeon Major, Bengal 9th Cavalry, to rejoin.
Morgan, Brevet Major, Bengal 55th Regiment, to join, to Peshawar.
Campbell, Surgeon Major, Bengal Malwa Bheel Corps, to rejoin, to Sindarpore.
Bray, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 96th Regiment, on duty, to Doolalee.
Chowne, Major, Bengal 6th Punjaub Inf ntry, to rejoin, to Dera Ismail Khan.
Ward, Major, Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Kenny, Lieutenant, 56th Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.
Ballord, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Agra.
Sexton, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona.
Baugh, Lieutenant, Bengal 12th Regiment, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 15.)

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Andrew John Gibson, Asst Surveyor, 1st grade to be Surveyor, 4th grade, with effect from the 1st Oct 1873.
Mr J M Herman, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Agra to the Mewar Division Military Works. This transfer is made for the benefit of the public service.
Mr M R Lockerstein, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ferozepore Division, Military Works, tempor rily transferred to the Lahore Division, Military Works, returned to Mooltan on the forenoon of the 16th ultimo, and received over charge of the Mooltan Sub-Division from Lieut Fenocke, Asst Engr.
Mr J Leith, Asst Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Rawulpindee to the Kooldunnah Division, Military Works. He joined the latter on the forenoon of the 1st Oct 1873.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr A J M Reade, an Asst Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 6th Oct 1873.
Mr G Richardson, an Asst Supt of the 1st grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th Oct 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C J Shaw, Ex Engr, 1st grade, appointed to this line by Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No. 543, dated 20th Aug 1873, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this day, and is posted to the Sutlej Bridge Division.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr Liladhar, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has obtained six months' leave of absence on medical certificate.
Mr C A Daniell, of the Bengal Civil Service, has obtained from Her Majesty's Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one month and four days.
The following alterations have been sanctioned in the Police Department of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd ultimo, the date on which Mr Hankin rejoined his appointment on return from leave:—
Mr. M F Hankin, District Supt, 5th class, to officiate as District Supt, 4th class.
Mr C F Anderson, offg District Supt, 4th class, to revert to his substantive grade.
The Rev D B Morris, M A, appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Estabt, reported his arrival on the 24th ultimo.
The services of the Rev D B Morris, M A, as Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.
The Reverend J B D' Aguilar, Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his Chaplaincy at Soalkote.
The Revd E Godfrey, M A, Senior Chaplain, has been permitted to retire from the Bengal Ecclesiastical Service, with effect from the 20th Octr last.
Surg Maj J M Cunningham, M D, Sanitary Comr with the Govt of India, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 24th inst, or such subsequent date, on which he may avail himself of it.
Capt W B Birch, while Offg as 1st Asst Supt of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd class to be exercised within the local limits of the Settlement of Port Blair.
Captain Birch is also invested with the powers described in Section XXV of Act X of 1872.
Under the provisions of Section 319 of Act X of 1872 (the Code of Criminal Procedure), the Governor General in Council is pleased to app int the Penal Settlement at Port Blair and the Nicobar Islands to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation in India may be sent.
The usual subsidiary leave is granted to Surg Maj A A Mantell, M D, of the Bengal Medical Service, in joint medical charge of Simla, to enable him to appear before the standing Medical Board at Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Mr J E O'Connor, Registrar, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 23rd instant.
Mr G W Strettell, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Brit sh Burmah, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of Depy Conservators, with effect from the 27th September last.
Mr J E Cooke is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Madras.
Mr J Westland is appointed Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Depy Comr of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle.
Mr G Fitzgerald is re-appointed to Class II of the Financial Dept and to the Office of Dept Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 25th Octr 1873.
From the date f his arrival at Bombay, and until further orders, Mr. Fitzgerald is ap ointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General in Class I of the Financial Department.
Mr. A. Anthony returned from privilege leave before noon on the 3rd Nov 1873.
From the 3rd Oct. 1873, Mr. D. Kishen Sing ceased to officiate in Class III of the Financial Department, and reverted to his officiating position in Cla s IV.
Mr. E. M. Fal ceased to officiate in Class IV, and reverted to his officiating position in Class V.
From the 5th Nov. 1873, Mr. R A Sterndale ceased to officiate in Class II.
Mr. T G Trevor ceased to officiate in Class III, and reverted to his officiating position in Class IV.
Mr. T H Hidsdulph ceased to officiate in Class IV, and reverted to his officiating positi n in Class V.
Mr. G. H. R. Hart is appointed personal Assistant to the Financial Member of the Govern r General in Council from the date of his promotion to Class V of the Financial Department.
Mr. D M Barbour rece ved charge of the Office of the Under Secry to the Govt of India in this Dept. from Mr. J W Gardiner on the forenoon of the 1st Nov. 1873.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col W C R Mylne, of the Bengal S C Asst Comy Genl' 2nd class, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for fur ough to Europe on medical certificate under the Regulations of 1868.
The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on fur ough on private affairs :—
Capt Edward Christopher Codrington, of the Bengal S C Wing Officer, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the regulations of 1868.
With reference to G G O No 1065 of 1872, Lieut Col G L Fraser, of the Bengal S C, will be considered to have availed himself of the te ms of paragraph 2 of G G O No 797 of 1872 from the 19th Aug 1873 instead of from the 19th Nov 1872, as previously notified.
The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on fur ough on private affairs :—
Capt Alfred Abercromby Dick, of the Bengal S C Comdt, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 27th Oct. 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Venetia."
Capt Newton Robert Burton, of the Bengal S C Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, 1st class, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.
The under-mentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—
Surgeon James Kelly, M D, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 27th October 1873, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Venetia."

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Dec. 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Nov. 24	5-30 P.M.	6 30 P.M
Zanzibar	,, 24	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 6 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

Teh postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.	Revised Rate per ½ oz.
	Annas Pies.	Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by senders for transmission by any other route and conformin tions conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the remainder of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday Nov. 24	Monday Dec.	15
,, Dec. 1	,, ,,	22
,, ,, 8	,, ,,	29

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Date of departure from Bombay of the next Australian Mail Steamer—

Saturday Dec. 13

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday Dec. 2	Tuesday Dec.	30
,, ,, 16	,, Jan.	13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Monday Nov. 24	Monday Dec. 1
,, Dec. 22	,, ,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Monday, November 24.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

*21st Nov.	1873.	*9th Dec.	1873.
24th ,,	8th ,,	22nd ,,	,,
28th ,,	12th ,,	26th ,,	,,
1st Dec. ,,	13th ,,	29th ,,	,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhoosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhoosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhoosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagar and Seroor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i.e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooley, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency a 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bundar. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HUDLESTON—November 12th, at Booldana, Berar, the wife of Captain R. Hudleston, of a son.
MACKENZIE—November 12th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Mackenzie, of a son.
PURVES—November 13th, at Monghyr, the wife of Henry B. Purves, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
TRONSON—November 14th, at Umballa, the wife of Colonel Tronson, of a son.

DEATHS.

CHRISTIAN—November 10th, at Chinsurah, Elizabeth, relict of the late Deare Christian, Esq., of Dacca, late of Monghyr, aged 60 years.
LISSANT—November 12th, at No. 12, Hare Street, Calcutta, of typhus fever, Harry Lissant, aged 25 years.

*TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

tants to camp near where the horses run. They stalk a mob, and if possible wound one severely without killing him; the rest of the mob then smell about him, whilst perhaps three or four are shot, the marksman of course keeping out of sight at a distance of from one to two hundred yards. Enterprising men, who take to this employment, employ two or three hands to skin the slain, salt the skins, boil down the feet for oil, and secure the hair. A horse cut up in this way to the value of about ten to fifteen shillings in Sydney, from which is to be deducted wages, salt, ammunition, freight and carriage, and the expenses attending the sale. It is said to be tolerably profitable, if the destroyer is a good shot.

THE "SITUATION" AT LAHEJ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The situation at Aden deserves notice, and to appreciate the difficulty one ought to learn up the history of our political and other relations with our friendly ally, the Abdali Sultan of Lahej, and also what are the nature of the claims and reasons advanced by the Turks for their advance on Lahej. Very few persons in this country or at home know anything about our rights at Aden, or how we became a sovereign power in its neighbouring waters. All that the general public know is, that we hold Aden as the Gibraltar of the East, and that it is a gateway to the Red Sea, defending the pathway of the ocean to Bombay. The great rock at the mouth of the Mediterranean stands as a barrier between Spain and Africa, and Aden is no less useful to us in this part of the world. Aden was ceded to us some twenty-six years ago, very much to the disgust of the Turkish power, who ever since have endeavoured to claim territory in the interior. More recently they set up a claim to Lahej, and now by force of arms they want to make the Sultan Abdala do homage to the Turkish flag and his people pay tribute to the Ottoman exchequer. The immediate cause of the present complication has arisen out of a family quarrel, as is so usual in the East. Abdala, who claims to be the rightful sovereign, asserts that he has been superseded, and it would appear that he succeeded in getting the local Turkish authorities in Arabia to espouse his pretensions. Be this as it may, the British Government acknowledge Abdali as an ally of England, and have not favoured the still unproved assertions of Abdala. The quarrel is as neat as the intriguing Turks and cunning Moslems can make it; but the former seize the opportunity for the purpose of extending their territories under the specious pretence of assisting the claimant in whom they pretend to believe. We do not believe the Turks honestly intended only to place Abdala on the throne, and it is very possible that had they done so they would have found a cause of quarrel and then planted their own flag on the walls of the town of Lahej. This would have been a serious matter to deal with, for it would be contrary to our policy or interest to allow a Turkish army to make its head-quarters so close to the military station of Aden, and by establishing itself in our immediate and near rear to become a standing menace to the British power. Under no circumstances then can Government permit a Turkish occupation of this part of Southern Arabia.

Your contemporary, the *Indian Statesman*, yesterday wrote in a tone of blame regarding the action already taken by General Schneider. I cannot endorse his views. It is true that this political officer has not yet struck a blow; but if he has not appealed to loaded arms he has marched a force out to Lahej and established an army of observation. General Schneider rightly thought that he had no power to declare war, no matter how grave the crisis appeared, and with a caution and wisdom which is highly to be praised, he has asked the Cabinet of England to give him instructions. General Schneider leaves that great responsibility upon the Government he serves, and for whom he will valiantly fight when ordered: as a subordinate officer he does not involve England in war, cost, and blood. Had he fired upon the Turkish troops the act would have amounted to a declaration of war against the Ottoman Power, and as our relations are of the most friendly character with the Porte, no English Ministry would have approved of such rash proceedings. If the Foreign Office fail to amicably arrange the dispute, no doubt the Gladstone Cabinet, with all its failings, would be quite equal to the occasion and will not allow our prestige to suffer, or any insult or injury to fall upon our ally the acknowledged Sultan of Lahej. General Schneider is accused of not possessing much perspicuity, and it is thrown out that he did not represent the matter to our ambassador or apprehend the danger as he ought to have done. How does your contemporary know what action he took in the matter? It is most unfair to a gallant and sagacious officer, in the absence of positive evidence, to give publicity to such accusations. General Schneider's character, however, will stand him in good need with the public and before his Government, and distinguished as he is for the possession of great military ability and political administrative capacity, the inuendoes and censure of the *Statesman* will leave him unhurt in public estimation. When the time comes for public explanation I feel sure that General Schneider will justify his acts and policy, and that the charge of supineness will be disproved. The situation is critical, no doubt, but the history of its bearings and the previous correspondence cannot, for obvious reasons, be published at present. Fault is found that so small a force was sent to the front. The military commander at Aden may not have seen fit to have denuded the garrison of more men than 500 men until he received reinforcements. Aden is a place of great importance, and its forts, buildings, and stores could not be left unprotected. General Schneider did a brave act: he marched out of Aden with a handful of men to make a demonstration: it struck him that the British name would suffer if he allowed it to be said that no demand was made upon the enemy, and that notice was not taken of the gross act committed by the tearing down of the flag of our ally. He did not withdraw his troops, and they encamped at Lahej to stop the further advance of the Turks, and to awe the wild hosts of Arabs, who would gladly join in plundering the country if no check existed to their so doing. General Schneider has done his duty, and has won the good opinion of all right judging men—men, too, who will volunteer to serve under him when the hour of action arrives.

I have no doubt that the Turkish commander ere this has received instructions to retire, and that no hostilities will occur. The Porte will never allow the acts of a subordinate official to involve him in a war. Turkey is deeply in debt, and is not prepared to find money or men to enter upon a war that would strip her of her foreign possession, shut her ships out of the Red Sea, degrade her in the eyes of Europe, and cripple her resources for a century to come.

An accident might occur, for when troops panting for fight are face to face with each other, the inclination to fix bayonets and pull triggers is very strong. But I have every confidence in the calm, sober judgment of General Schneider and the lieutenants whom he has left at Lahej to watch and report upon the movements of the Turks.

The *Statesman* assumes that General Schneider has been taken by surprise, and that no report was made to Government by the Aden officials of the importation of large supplies of arms from Constantinople to Yemen. I think that it is most probable that the Secret Department of the Foreign Office were fully advised upon this matter. But suppose they were, I do not see how our Government could prohibit the supply: doing so would have been a declaration of war in itself. Again, every one knows that Turkey has large views upon the subject of annexation, and that she has turned her eyes upon Abyssinia before as a country in which she wishes to establish power, and that she actually has even now a garrison there, and had one years ago. Indeed, it is believed that she has 60,000 troops in Arabia, and 3,000 armed men 75 miles of Aden. But because Turkey may exhibit a desire for conquest, are the Aden officials to be blamed? No doubt if the Porte goes on increasing his military forces in Arabia and Africa we ought to strengthen the Aden Garrison, but we cannot make war with Turkey even if she makes encroachments in Africa, always provided that she commits no overt act upon us or against our allies whom we by treaty have guaranteed to assist. The Turks have never forgotten their expulsion from Aden in the middle of the last century. They still desire it as a port, and as a station from which to carry on traffic and general commerce with the Arabian and African towns on the adjacent continents. They are not now in a condition to attempt to regain Aden, but we ought to regard with suspicion their planting themselves in the interior. I hope that at least two more regiments will be sent to do duty there. It is wrong that Aden at any time should be denuded of troops, and it is bad policy not to keep a sufficiently large body of men there so as ever to have a force ready to march to the frontier and put down the insolence of the Turks or punish the refractory and thieving hordes of Arabs who are a terror to the villagers. Aden is not nearly the bad place which it is represented. The climate is hot but not inimical the constitution of Europeans, and the natives now bring in plenty of milk, grain, and vegetables, so that provisions are cheap and plentiful. If the Turkish boys do not come to terms we may expect to see two or three Bombay regiments embarked for Aden, and nothing I believe would delight our officers more than to cross swords with the descendants of the Scythian and the Tartar.

16th November. AN OLD GRENADIER.

USURY LAW FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some of your readers may possibly have noticed a discussion that has been lately going on in the columns of the *Indian Statesman* and the *Indian Economist* as to the possible operation of a re-enacted usury law for India, and the science of political economy has again been held up to scorn as being very well in its way, but as being totally inapplicable to this country. That much abused department of sociology has, however, obtained a champion in Mr. Monteath, of the Bombay Civil Service, who, with all the enthusiasm which is invariably inspired by a first acquaintance with the "roundness" (in the Aristotelian sense) of scientific formulas, has entered the lists in defence of what is known as Bentham's law of usury, which amounts to a scientific *a priori* proof that usury laws if not reduced to a dead letter act in a manner positively injurious to the borrower. To this the *Indian Statesman* can only make the conventional reply, that the theory is perfectly true, only the facts do not happen to coincide with it, and we are again informed that a scientific doctrine may be theoretically true, and practically false, an assertion that goes far towards placing the whole subject outside the pale of discussion. Mr. Monteath's answer to this is that "it is of the essence of economical principles that they be inductions from the widest facts, that the laws of science must be true, and universally true, and that if experience in India is contrary to what is known as political economy, the formulas of political economy require correction so as to coincide with the facts revealed by a wider experience. So the matter rests, and both sides appear to be in the position of Oscic:—"His purse is empty already, all's golden words are spent."

The thing that principally strikes the impartial observer of the discussion is the utterly inadequate conception formed by both sides as to what constitutes a scientific theory. Mr. Monteath's notion that "a law of science is a proposition that must be universally true under all circumstances," betrays such a painfully elementary knowledge of the philosophy of science, that we should have thought that even the *Indian Statesman* could have detected the fallacy of the argument that is partially based on it. There is no law of science for instance, more firmly established than that which declares all motion to be necessarily uniform and rectilinear—a law which, so far from being universally true, in the sense of being universally borne out by experience, has never yet been realized through our perceptions, and almost certainly never will be. It cannot be too often repeated that political economy comes under the head of what Herbert Spencer calls abstract concrete sciences, or sciences which deal with the component modes of force separately, dropping for the purposes of analysis the other co-existent conditions which of course influence the working of the particular mode of force under investigation. The concrete (or what Comte would call the "general") science of which it forms a part is of course sociology. No law, for instance, is more conclusively established in politico economy, than that which asserts rent to represent the additional fertility of land, over the land which is nearest the margin of cultivation, *i.e.* that is so inferior as to be the last to come under cultivation as population increases; but we will suppose an instance (not inconceivable) in which a landlord, out of regard to an old tenant, allowed him to keep on his land at half the normal rent. It would be absurd to endeavour to connect our scientific law in order to take in such a case, and the validity of the law, as a proposition that, supposing all such disturbing social influences taken away, is universally true, remains entirely unimpeached. Political economy, in fact, we take to be the science of the conditions under which the phenomena of social life, regarded in its wealth-creating and distributing aspect, would develope themselves, if the universal prevalence of motives of enlightened selfishness, and the absence of all interference *ab extra* are assumed, and it is obvious that any disturbing social cause must affect the value of its formulas, not as abstract theories, but as practical descriptions of the actual phenomena of sociology which come under our observation. So that, to take the case under discussion, if legislation, which is a legitimate branch of social force, can be shown to have any effect in diminishing usurious interest, it is as idle on the one side to say that the law must be inoperative because it is opposed to the doctrines of political economy, as it is on the other side to say that political economy is quite true, only that it is not applicable to this particular case, nor to the greater number of social facts observed in India. I have dwelt on the incidental point, on which however the whole discussion perhaps hinges, rather than on the subject of the discussion itself—partly because there is a danger on the one side of totally disregarding political economy, as a practically useless science, and on the other hand, there is the danger of allowing our ideas of it to unduly influence legislation, forgetting that legislation, like positive morality, is one of the co-existent influences which modify the operations of the abstract laws of Political Economy, which is, as Adam Smith plainly saw, only one department of the conditions under which human nature developes itself.

16th November. T. H. D.

CAPTAIN FRASER AND DR. KIRK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Bartle Frere, in his official memorandum of the 1st February, absolves Dr. Kirk from all blame with reference to certain accusations made against him by me in the Indian papers.

Though reluctant to re-open the subject, I cannot allow Sir Bartle Frere deliberately to record a verdict which brands my statements as untrue, and beg you will allow me space in your columns (where they were first published) to prove their truth.

I charge Dr. Kirk with remissness in aiding Livingstone; with assuming credit for services he had not rendered; and with not having given due assistance to the "Search and Relief Expedition."

I must premise that neither Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Kirk, nor any of the numerous partisans of the latter, has even to my knowledge attempted by proof to refute one of these charges, and I appeal with confidence to the public to decide whether the euphemistic verbiage employed by Sir Bartle Frere in his memorandum in any degree disproves the allegations specially made by me.

With reference to the first charge made by me against Dr. Kirk, full proof of its correctness will be found in his despatches to the Foreign Office, dated respectively 18th February 1871 and 9th May 1872, which show, on his own admission, that a party of men in charge of supplies for Livingstone, despatched by his predecessor, Mr. Churchill, "skulked on the coast," after Mr. Churchill's departure from Zanzibar, and finding that such was the case, Dr. Kirk went to Bagamoyo, where these men were skulking in H. M.S. Columbine "to see them off" *just 100 days after they had been despatched from Zanzibar*. Considering that Bagamoyo is only 25 miles from Zanzibar, and is in almost daily communication with it, I cannot conceive how Sir Bartle Frere, who has read all the evidence on the subject with "great care and attention," can acquit Dr. Kirk of very culpable remissness in allowing these men to skulk for so long a period, within such close proximity to Zanzibar. Either he was aware that the men had not gone forward, and did not take any steps to expedite their movements, or he took no trouble to ascertain whether they had started on their journey or not.

I could quote other instances, such as the fact that while the American Consul found no difficulty in sending in charge of Arab caravans six packets of letters, &c., &c., to Stanley, all of which were received, only one packet was sent by Dr. Kirk to Livingstone, during the thirteen months of Stanley's absence. I might also cite the evidence of the latter, vide p. 63 and 64 of "How I found Livingstone," which, embodying as it does Stanley's personal knowledge of the subject, is conclusive; but I elect to abide by Dr. Kirk's written testimony of the truth of my accusation.

In regard to my second charge, I need only quote the same despatches to establish its accuracy. In the first, Dr. Kirk states that on reaching Bagamoyo, he found the men despatched from Zanzibar three months previously still living there, "while Arab caravans set out on the same journey" "*However, by using my influence with the Arabs, I succeded at once in sending off all at four loads, and followed inland one day's journey myself.*" Compare this statement with that contained in his second despatch, where referring to the same subject, he reports that having reason to suspect the men sent from Zanzibar were skulking on the coast, he first sent a Consular servant, and followed himself, and found *most of the party had started precipitately on hearing of my approach, but there remained several loads, which I had personally to expedite from Bagamoyo.*

Can Sir Bartle Frere, or any of Dr. Kirk's apologists, reconcile these conflicting statements?

Stanley corroborates the truth of the latter, as also does Livingstone, on the evidence of one of the men who subsequently joined him; and I submit I have clearly proved from Dr. Kirk's own despatches, that, as affirmed by me, he assumed credit for services he did not perform (to put the case very leniently).

My third charge, has, I am aware, been explicitly denied by Lieutenant Dawson in a letter to Dr. Kirk, a copy of which I have seen, but with what degree of truth the following letters from himself and the Rev Mr. New (attached to the Expedition) will show:—

Consulate, Zanzibar, Monday morning.

Dear Captain Fraser,—If you can get hold of Ameer bin Mahomed or his brother this morning, I should be much obliged, as I want to ask him about a man who can combine the qualities of guide, and also superintend the packing and porterage. The Hindoo, I fear, will not suit.

I wish to order the goods, also, and have affairs in one native interest. Please drop me a line. New will be with me, and I can see them here or at your house, should they prefer it.—Very truly yours,

(Signed.) L. S. DAWSON.

London, October 4th, 1872.

My dear Captain Fraser,—Lieutenant Dawson and I called upon Ameer bin Mahomed in the first instance at the suggestion of Dr. Kirk. As soon, however as we intimated to Ameer that we should be glad of his help in the affairs of the expedition, he told us that he could do nothing without your consent. He said he was under obligations to you, as you had advanced money to the man (one of his followers) whose services we purpose engaging.

On the following day, therefore, Lieutenant Dawson and myself called upon you. I am bound to say that you received us with great courtesy and kindness, yielding your claim to the man we wanted, and exhibiting a readiness to help us in everything within your power. We afterwards met at your house Ameer and his brother Mahomed. These men gave us every information we required regarding the goods needed both as to kind and quantity. At your instance, too, they supplied samples of cloths, beads, &c. and furnished a list of prices. Eventually Mahomed was engaged as a kind of broker by Lieutenant Dawson, and he (M.) purchased and packed the whole of the goods. The agreement was made at your house and with your assistance.

It is due to you to make this statement, and I do so willingly and with gratitude.—Believe me, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHARLES NEW.

It only remains for me to explain why Dr. Kirk referred Messrs. Dawson and New to Ameer bin Mahomed and his brother for assistance.

Nearly a year having passed without news of either Stanley or Livingstone, and there being no appearance of any further attempt being made to communicate with the latter, I applied to my friend Ameer, who was intimately connected with his countrymen trading to Ujiji, and by his aid obtained eight good men under an experienced leader, who for the sum of 300 dollars undertook to take letters and small parcels to Ujiji and bring back letters from Livingstone, if there, and if not, such news of him as they could obtain. I closed with this arrangement and paid the men 350 dollars in advance. The journey to Ujiji and back was guaranteed to be performed in seven months. When the men were ready to go, I told Dr. Kirk, and offered to place the small expedition under his control, should he desire it. He accordingly met Ameer and Mahomed at my house, and while he expressed his willingness to send the men on Government account, demurred to paying them in advance. To this I replied that I had already paid the greater part of the amount, and would willingly pay the whole, and that my friend Dr. Christie had offered to pay half, or, if needful, the entire expense, as in any case I was determined the men should go forward. Moreover, Ameer offered to Dr. Kirk to sign an agreement that the journey should be performed within the specified time or the money forfeited, and to give security to that effect. Dr. Kirk at last consented to take over the charge of the expedition, but delayed despatching it for several weeks, as he daily expected the arrival of caravans from the interior by which he might receive tidings of Livingstone. Although chafing at the delay, having once placed the men at Dr. Kirk's disposal, I could not ignore his plea for delay, and interfere personally. Thus time passed away, till one day news arrived from Aden of the organization in England of a Search and Relief Expedition, and naturally Dr. Kirk threw up the whole affair, and feeling reluctant to be thought desirous of anticipating, however slightly, the objects it was to be sent to accomplish, I did not send the men on, but retained their services, for a shooting trip I intended making, but which never came off. Thus it was that Dr. Kirk, when applied to by Lieut. Dawson for aid, referred him to my Arab friends, who, true to their agreement, would not give up the leader of the party without my consent.

That the men engaged by me would have reached Ujiji, and carried out their engagement, I fully believe, and I beg Dr Kirk's supporters to consider what the result would have been had I started the party off as soon as it was ready, instead of incurring delay till no longer wanted. In all probability my people would have met Livingstone and Stanley either at Unyanyembe or beyond it, making their way from Ujiji. Had that meeting taken place, what then would have been said of Her Majesty's Consul, who, holding Government funds at his disposal for the relief of Livingstone, left it to a private individual, from his scanty resources to communicate with, and aid so far as possible, the neglected traveller? (Many no doubt would have said with Colonel Pelly they would have "acted precisely as Dr. Kirk acted," to which statement, however, I do not believe the majority of your readers would commit themselves.")

On the other hand, had Dr. Kirk sent on the party when I placed it at his disposal, is it not certain that had it met Livingstone, as doubtless it would have done, all the accusations and recriminations between Livingstone, Stanley, Kirk, and the latter's "traducers," would beyond doubt have been avoided.

H. A. FRASER.

Zanzibar, 30th September 1873.

P.S.—My attention has been drawn to a letter from Mr. Churchill to the *Daily Telegraph*, in which he explains that the reason why the caravan which Dr. Kirk went to Bagamoyo to expedite, delayed there so long, was because "the road was unsafe." As however Dr. Kirk puts forward no such plea, but on the contrary as I have shown, states the delay arose from the men skulking on the coast, it is obvious that Mr. Churchill is mistaken, —also in stating that in consequence of the unsafe state of the road "no caravan would venture upcountry." Stanley in his book, p. 63, states that fifteen Arab caravans left Bagamoyo for the interior, while that despatched by Mr. Churchill and expedited by Dr. Kirk remained at the former place; and if need be, abundant proof can be produced of the fact that numerous caravans did leave Bagamoyo during that time.

As Mr. Churchill truly remarks, "the simple rumour of Dr. Kirk's approaching arrival had had the good effect of putting the caravan in motion," is there not then good reason to believe that a visit from Dr. Kirk, say two months earlier, would have produced an equally good effect?

"To those who are unacquainted with Zanzibar," Mr. Churchill suggests the hypothesis that the eleven packages of letters from home sent to Mr. Stanley in the course of nine months were, together with a telegram, sent to Ujiji by the same messengers. Unfortunately this very plausible explanation is also a mistake, as I have it on the authority of Captain F. Webb, United States Consul, that the packages were sent by different Arab caravans, and that none miscarried.

H. A. F.

BOMBAY.

KAIRA.—Mr. Grant, First Assistant Collector of Kaira, has gone on a circuit to Neriad.

JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. Birdwood, District Judge of Surat, has gone for a change to Domas.

LONGEVITY.—On Saturday a Parsee woman died in Bombay at the advanced age of 100 years.

THE BUDHIWARDHAK SCHOOL AT PORBUNDER.—About 151 boys at present attend the above institution, which was established in June 1873.

CRIMINAL CASES.—Nine cases had been committed up to yesterday by the several Magistrates of Police for the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE SIR J. J. PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—The newly appointed Parsee Principal of the above institution will assume charge of his office next month.

ARRIVAL OF CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.—Chiarini's Circus arrived in Bombay yesterday, and his stud of horses was safely landed at the Apollo Bunder without any accident.

A NEW SPINNING COMPANY AT MADRAS.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, a new spinning and weaving company is shortly to be started at Madras, under the auspices of some Hindoo merchants of this city.

THEFT OF A SILVER SNUFF-BOX.—One Dadabhoy Rustomjee reported to the executive police on Monday the theft of a silver snuff-box, supposed to have been taken from beside him while engaged at prayers on the Esplanade.

MURDER OF A MARWAREE NEAR CHIKLEE.—We learn from one of the Surat papers that a short time ago a Marwaree money-lender was murdered near Chiklee, in the Surat collectorate. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

ACCIDENT.—On Monday, a labourer named Shadeen Moorgan, employed at the Customs Bunder, got his right arm fractured by an accidental fall from the bunder on to a boat that was lying alongside. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FALSE PRETENCE.—A Maratha named Wittoo Gunsett was yesterday convicted by the Senior Magistrate of attempting to obtain by false pretences thirty-five rupees in cash, from one Sudha Bachi, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CALLIAN MURDER CASE.—We reported the other day the acquittal of the prisoners concerned in the Callian murder case by the Sessions Judge of Tanna. The principal accused, the father-in-law of the murdered boy, was re-arrested by the police last week in Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs, says a Gujerathee daily, proceeds to England on six months' leave, by the mail steamer of the 8th December, and the writer asserts that Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, the well-known native pleader of this city, will again act for him during his absence.

PUTRID FISH.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, five fishermen were charged before Mr. Nana Moroje, at the instance of Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, with exposing for sale putrid fish, the same being unfit for human food. They were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each.

INFANTICIDE.—The body of a native male child, of premature birth, was found covered up in a heap of rubbish at Dhobie Talao on Monday. The mother of the child, a Hindoo widow, was subsequently found, and upon investigation by the police there was no evidence to prove that she had used any foul means to cause abortion. She was therefore liberated.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—The performance this evening at the above theatre by the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club will be for families only. It is given at the special request of a Parsee gentleman, who has engaged almost all the seats in the dress circle and the stalls. The sight this evening, we believe, will be a very pleasing one. The friends of the Club will, no doubt, be gratified to see the Company well supported by the public.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDOOS.—AN Association for the prevention of infant marriages among Hindoos has been started in Bombay, and it is called the "Bal Vivaha Neshedhaka Mandali." Nearly 250 members have already joined the Association. On Sunday afternoon, at the Juggonath Sunkersett English School, Mr. Shunker Moro Ranade gave a lecture on behalf of the Association on "Hindoo Marriages." The chair was occupied by Mr. A. V. Kathawati, and there was a good number of attendance.

THE DEFAMATION CASES.—The case of Mr. Kaikhoshroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtyar, Editor of the *Parsee Punch*, on a charge of defamation, has been fixed for hearing before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday next, at half-past 2 P.M., and the case of Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtyar against Messrs. K. N. Kabraj e, Byramjee Furdoonjee, and Merwanjee Furdoonjee, on a similar charge, has been fixed for hearing before the Senior Magistrate, on Wednesday the 26th inst., at half-past 2 P.M.

COLABA COLLECTORATE.—From the report of the general character and prospects of the season of 1873-74 in the Colaba collectorate, we see that an average fall of rain occurred at intervals, so as to lessen the crops below what they would have been had the rain been more regular. The state of public health was good. A few cattle were reported to have died in talooka Mangaon from cattle disease. The fall of rain registered during the season was as follows:—Alibagh, 84 inches and 46 cents; Penn, 100 inches and 64 cents; Roha, 90 inches and 99 cents.; Mangaon, 87 inches and 24 cents; Mahar, 113 inches and 65 cents.

WE are very glad to hear that the work of constructing a mandira for the Prarthana Samaj has been commenced. About Rs. 5,000 has been laid out in the purchase of the plot of ground, and the estimated cost of the building is Rs. 10,000, of which 4,000 has already been collected. The public, it is earnestly hoped, will come forward to help the members of the Samaj in this laudable undertaking, which promises to give stability to a movement which cannot but do immense good in the present religious and social condition of the country.—*Indu-Prakash.*

A VERY serious caste row seems at present going on in the Banian community of Bombay, so much so that serious apprehensions are entertained that it will not subside without criminal prosecutions for defamation by some of the aggrieved parties. It appears that an infant girl of six or seven, whose parents were regarded by some as excommunicated, was admitted into caste by an influential section of it, without any opposition and even with the virtual consent of everybody in the caste from the sett or head of the caste downwards. As an after-thought some persons of the caste, at the secret instigation of some others, have kicked up a row about it in order that they might satisfy their private malice against some of their opponents. The caste is at present torn into factions, and excommunications of the severest kind is the order of the day. The row is going beyond such decent limits that it will probably go into a police court.—*Id.*

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Town Council held on Saturday, 15th November, there were present—C. Currey, Esq., (Chairman), Major Baker, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Dr. Hewlett, Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Narayen Wassodewjee, Mr. Ragoonath Narayen Khote, and Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick.

Read memo. from the Municipal Commissioner regarding the "resumption" clauses of a lease of some land on the Flats, from the Secretary of State to the Corporation.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to suggest to Government, that if the land is resumed by them reasonable compensation for improvements should be allowed to the Municipality; and that clauses to that effect might be inserted in the lease.

Read correspondence between the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Leslie Crawford, late clerk of the Peace, and Government regarding Mr. Crawford's claim to receive his salary of Rs. 400 per mensem up to the date when he made over charge of his duties and office establishment.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to pay Rs. 572-0-8 to Mr. Leslie Crawford, being the amount of his salary as Clerk of the Peace from 28th July last to the date of Mr. Barrow's appointment as Secretary to the Town Council.

The Municipal Commissioner applied for sanction to an outlay of Rs. 120 for the removal from the workshops to Love Grove Pumping Station of the experimental boiler tank, which he proposed to utilise as a storage tank there.

Resolved—That the outlay of Rs. 120 be sanctioned and afterwards adjusted with the other items of excess expenditure under the head of "Repairs to Machinery."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain Teasdale, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and fifty-four deck passengers.

THE s.s. ARTHUR, 804 tons, Captain T. C. Mitchell, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with Mr. Duncan Gibb as a passenger, and the following cargo:—3,625½ bales cotton, 1,221½ bales wool, 324 cwts. coir yarn, 750 cwts. galls, 6,424½ cwts wheat, 130 cwts horns, and 31½ cwts jute.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. MOOLTAN, 1,627 tons, Captain J. C. Almond, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers:—For Shanghai—Mr. J. B. Stevens and Mr. W. B. Small. She carried the following cargo:—1,472 chests opium, 521 bales cotton, 8 cwts ivory, and sundries.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. COLUMBIAN, 1,417 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, October 25th, calling at Singapore and Galle, with the China Mail, and the following passengers:—From Singapore—Signor Chiarini and child, Madam Teresa, Mdlle Bolena Cuba, Miss Marina, Signor Camarjo, Mr. Rowland and 2 children, Mr. Gonzales, Mdlle Grecio, Mr. Teodoro Cuba, Signorita Adelaide, Messrs. G. Emerick, W. Geroluno, R. Peine, J. Promiro, P. Lucas, D. Jelers, A. Roberts, G. Romano, Frederick, Marineno, W. Nad, Thomas Francie, and Steurd, (Chiarini's troupe), M. Fellow and Millar. From Galle—Mr. Gungaram. The Columbian brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—2,597 packages sugar-candy, 727 packages tea, 39 boxes paper, 9 boxes cigars, 4,690 rolls China ware, 142 boxes fire-crackers, 5 boxes false pearls, 9 boxes mussel, 9 boxes cassia oil, 176 rolls matting, 1 box fans, 1 box pillows, 50 bags copper cash, 1,088 bags alum, 376 packages silk, 37 packages old brass, 126 boxes glass bangles, 473 boxes preserves, 490 packages cassia, 2 boxes plants, 5 boxes white copper, 7 casks rum, 43 bags sugar, 3 empty pots, 5 boxes turbans, 350 boxes camphor, 200 packages galangal, 48 boxes glass beads, 87 boxes brass beads, 12 boxes pictures, 90 boxes waxed umbrellas, 1 box enamel, 4 bags peas, 1 package pickles, 4 boxes drums, 1 bundle cardamoms, 5 cases brass leaves, and 2,052 packages earthen pots. From Singapore—1 box gold leaves, 131 bags cloves, 17 bags nutmegs, 561 packages benjamin, 209 bags long pepper, 131 baskets gambier, 415 bags sago, 345 slabs tin, 30 boxes cigars, 3 bundles mats, 22 boxes dammer, 13 bags aniseed star, 15 boxes fire-crackers, 1 boxes brass, 3 bundles mattings, 65 bundles patch leaves, 6 bags tapioca, 68 packages tea, 29 packages garrow-wood, 1 case gamboge, 5,344 packages rattans, 12 boxes mace, 37 chests silk, 26 packages Malacca cane, 29 boxes lemjanuttee oil, 300 bags lingkom, 28 bags seed, and 10 bags pepper.

A SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA" NEWSPAPER.

HEERAGHIR TILLOKGHIR V. MATTHIAS MULL.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper other than the defendant.

The suit was heard at the High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley, and was brought to recover Rs. 57,712, and further interest at 9 per cent. per annum on a sum of Rs. 50,000 from the 19th June 1873. The plaint describes the plaintiff as a Hindoo merchant carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Rewaghir Cooverghir; and the defendant as proprietor of the *Times of India* newspaper, at present in Europe. The summons was served upon defendant in London, which he acknowledged in a letter addressed by him to the plaintiff's solicitor on the 23rd October 1873. The plaint states that the defendant, on the 12th October 1868, by his promissory note, promised to pay the plaintiff Rs. 50,000 on demand. By an agreement in writing, also dated 12th October, 1868, defendant promised the plaintiff to pay interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the sum of Rs. 50,000, and also undertook not to mortgage, sell, or otherwise alienate, totally or partially, his interest in the *Times of India* newspaper so long as the promissory note should remain unpaid. The plaint, among other things, prayed that it may be declared that the plaintiff has a first lien or charge on the *Times of India* newspaper and the stock, plant, and good-will of the same; and that, if necessary, the stock, plant, and good-will may be sold, and the nett proceeds or a competent part thereof applied towards the satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

Mr. Ferguson—I appear for the partners of the *Times of India* under section 73 of the Civil Procedure Code, which says—"If it appear to the Court, at any hearing of a suit, that all the persons who may be entitled to, or who claim some share or interest in the subject-matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be effected by the result, have not been made parties to the suit, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such persons shall be made either plaintiffs or defendants in the suit as the case may be. In such case the Court shall issue a notice to such persons in the manner provided in this Act for the service of a summons on a defendant." Your Lordship will see that an action is brought against Matthias Mull, proprietor of the *Times of India*, upon a document called a promissory note and likewise upon on agreement, to recover Rs. 50,000 and interest. The first document is stamped with an anna stamp, and is as follows:—

"Bombay, 12th October 1868.

Received from Gosaee Tillokghir Dulleghir, on the part of Gosaee Rewaghir Cooverghir, the sum of Rs. 50,000, which I promise to pay on demand.—M. MULL."

There is another document called the agreement on a rupee stamp, and it says—

"I, Matthias Mull, Christian inhabitant of Bombay, have passed this day, the 12th October 1868, to Gosaee Tillokghir Dulleghir, on the part of Gosaee Rewaghir Cooverghir, a promissory note payable on demand for the sum of Rs. 50,000; and in reference to that loan transaction I agree and faithfully undertake to observe the following conditions. First—That the sum lent to me and received by me at 9 per cent per annum on the aforesaid promissory note has been borrowed by me for the purpose of enabling me to become the sole proprietor of the *Times of India*, and for enabling me to buy out the interest of Robert Knight therein, and in the event of my not devoting this money for these purposes, and in the event of my not becoming the sole proprietor of the *Times of India*, within two months from this date, I undertake to return the money now borrowed. Second—The said money being the sum of Rs. 50,000, to be meanwhile deposited with your vakil Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik at my risk and to be drawn by me on the day on which an advertisement appears in the *Times of India* of my having become the sole proprietor of that journal and of the dissolution of my partnership with Mr. Robert Knight under our signatures. Third—During the time in which the aforesaid promissory note remains unpaid, I will not part, by way of mortgage, sale, or any other kind of alienation, total or partial, with my sole proprietory interest in the said journal. Given under my hand this 12th day of October 1868.—M. MULL."

One or two letters have passed between the parties, I will read an affidavit made by Mr. Grattan Geary.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Let me see it. (Looks at the affidavit.)

Mr. Macpherson—I appear for the plaintiff, and we have no objection to the case being postponed in order that the other parties be made parties to the suit.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Do you make them parties?

Mr. Macpherson—No, the Court does; and in that case I would require the defendants to pay our costs.

Mr. Ferguson—Colonel Lees is in England. He is a large proprietor of the *Times of India*, and he is entirely in ignorance of the arrangement made by Mr. Mull. Mr. Geary makes an affidavit as manager of the *Times of India*, and Mr. Fletcher makes an affidavit as Colonel Lees' solicitor.

Mr. Justice Bayley—You say Colonel Lees is in Europe. There must be some further information given than that Colonel Lees is in Europe.

Mr. Ferguson—I believe he is in Vienna.

Mr. Macpherson—We object to any unreasonable delay being allowed to occur.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Mr. Grattan Geary describes himself as manager to the partnership.

Mr. Macpherson—I submit service upon him would be sufficient.

Mr. Ferguson—Mr. Geary does not know the address of Colonel Lees and cannot undertake to receive the summons. In a short time Colonel Lees will doubtless be in England, and we can get his address.

Mr. Justice Bayley—On the affidavit, I think, if these gentlemen wish to be made parties, they should be personally served. Can you give any further information than that Colonel Lees is at Vienna?

Mr. Ferguson—He belongs to the East India Club and will be in England in a short time. I believe there will be no difficulty in getting his address.

Mr. Justice Bayley—It is a large sum; and they should be made parties to the suit.

Mr. Macpherson—There is no ground shown for delay. The other partner, Mr. Martin Wood, is, I suppose, in Bombay.

Mr. Langley, solicitor, was understood to say that Mr. Wood is at Matheran.

Mr. Macpherson—The application is made very much on speculation. I think Mr. Grattan Geary must find out the address of Colonel Lees.

Mr. Justice Bayley—Mr. Grattan Geary should give the information

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

(FROM A FRENCH CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES.")

VERSAILLES, OCT. 18.

THE aspect of the Trianon has singularly changed within the last two days. Curiosity has taken complete possession of the public, and the crowd of spectators has become enormous. The queue of those who have no cards stretches from the gates to the first trees of the park, and at noon it would be "impossible to find room even for a nurse's conscience." The Trianon has suddenly become a rendezvous for aristocratic idlers. They meet there as at the Opera. They intrigue to have red or white cards, which are alone comme il faut, and they come in full dress. At first, it was the ladies of the best society who came, with their husbands or relatives. The monde théâtre and the monde de la haute galanterie soon followed them, and now at each sitting, you may see specimens of each of the elegant, amiable, frivolous, or corrupt sections who form together what is called le tout Paris. To them we must add foreigners; the common people who come to listen to these strange Interrogatories in which a Marshal of France writhes in the net wound about him by a Prince of the blood; a few honest people who, like the unoccupied bourgeois, are fond of going to any sight which can be seen for nothing; military men who took part in the events on the tapis; and, lastly, others who have studied them to acquire future knowledge by the light of the past. Thus, we are entitled to say that the public frequents "the trial;" for since the affair has become fashionable we no longer say "Bazaine's trial," but "the trial," quite short. It is, intended, perfectly intelligible. To be present at a trial where the French Army, in the person of one of its chiefs, is put into the dock, in which the French nation is brought to the bar in its most cruel and humiliating defeats, is, indeed, something to tempt the curiosity of these degenerate Athenians. Then, too, it must be allowed that the examination of the last few days has thrown a very strange light on this military personage. The Duc d'Aumale himself seemed yesterday to participate in the irritation which has sprung up against the Marshal. Up to that time he had put his questions with a sort of implacable calmness, so much so that one journal thought proper to reproach him with presiding at the trial a l'Anglaise. Yesterday, the Duke changed his system. His nerves did not appear to be so equably balanced as usual, and he would now and then bring a question back to the point from which the Marshal tried to remove it in a very urgent manner. It must also be admitted that at yesterday's sittings two facts, two orders of ideas came up, which might well strike the mind and trouble the conscience. The first related to the strange and mysterious departure of Bourbaki, who left the camp by night contrary, without being otherwise designated, with the German doctors, who were released in order to return to their humane functions, and who were never seen by the Marshal again. But from that strange departure, from that inexplicable removal of the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard, the Marshal ought to have drawn an advantage—the only one possible—and that was, he might have entered into relations with the National Defence Government. Isolated, as he says he was, from all communication with France at that supreme hour of moral distress, the Marshal ought to have been glad to profit by the only opportunity which offered, to come to an understanding as to what was to be done and combine for a common operation. The hearers were stupefied at the Marshal's declaration that he told General Bourbaki nothing, commanded nothing, nor asked him to do anything. He was, he said, in a unique position. He had but to obey his conscience. The Insurrectionary Government—that is, the National Defence Government—did not exist for him! "But France still existed!" replied the Duke in a vibrating tone; and that cry, of which the patriotism excuses the pride, made a deep and long impression on the hearers. It may here be remarked that the Duke has revealed himself and reveals himself every day in a most remarkable manner by the way in which he presides at this delicate and most arduous trial. This answer of Marshal Bazaine, treating the National Defence Government as insurrectionary at a time when it had been recognised by foreign Powers and patriotically accepted by all Frenchmen, concealed, in a few words, a whole series of internal dangers and threats. Here is the thought hidden behind the disdainful obstinacy not to take the National Defence Government into consideration:—"If," said the Marshal to Regnier, "we can only get out of the blind alley where we are, with arms and baggage,—in one word, a completely constituted army, we will maintain order in the country and make the clauses of the Convention respected." Even now those who reflect on those words, those who grasp their reach and weigh the consequences of them, shudder at the menaces they contain with regard to France. Thus, Marshal Bazaine, at the head of the only French Army then completely organized, disposed in his own name, or in the name of the Regent—no one knows which—not only of his own fate and that of his army, but of the fate of all France; for what he promises to make respected is not his capitulation, it is a "Convention." And, that Convention signed, he was going forth at the head of an army which was, in the first place, to give its word of honour not to fight against the enemy in future, and which, therefore, had only one adversary to fight against, the one on whom it was to force the acceptance of the Convention—that is, France. It cannot be denied, when the Marshal declared himself ready to execute that scheme, the National Defence Government had got itself accepted by the nation, which in its turn had showed itself ready to make every sacrifice in a supreme struggle. But a Convention made by the Marshal in the name of France, and based on the authority of a Regency which nowhere legally existed, had against it all possible chances of being rejected with indignation, if not by the nation itself, at least by those who were then at the head of its destinies.

What, then, could be the meaning of that threatening sentence of the Marshal's? To make the Convention respected, he meditated, then, a coup d'armes against the will of the nation; it was the compulsory return of the Regency; it was the will of the army forced upon the people; it was with this that the Marshal seemed to threaten his country. So great was the terror of those who in Metz itself knew of those words, that people there had come to consider a capitulation, such as the one which followed, as the happiest and most patriotic issue of the fatal siege. It will, then, be understood why the remembrance of those words, why the disdainful manner in which the Marshal spoke of the National Defence Government, with which he would not even enter into communication, caused that unusual irritation betrayed yesterday by the tone and manner of the presiding Judge of the First Council of War.

To-day's sitting was not calculated to restore calmness to people's excited minds. It was a truly painful sitting, during which the inquisitive crowd, French at bottom, had to listen to the reading of the humiliating Convention in which the siege of Metz ended; and to be reminded of the sinister episode of the flags, snatched by a subterfuge not yet explained from the hands of French soldiers, to figure henceforward among the trophies of the conqueror.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TWELFTH DAY.

VERSAILLES, OCT. 20.

THE Court resumed its sitting at 12-30 p. m. to-day, and a once proceeded to the examination of witnesses for the prosecution.

Marshal Bazaine resumed his seat at the side of his counsel, M. Lachaud, at the place he occupied during the reading of General Riviere's Report. The witnesses come up to the bar and give their evidence immediately in front of the table of the Council.

The President informed them that in his questions he would follow the same order as observed in his Interrogatory of Marshal Bazaine.

The first witness called was Marshal Lebœuf, who at first appeared somewhat embarrassed, but subsequently took a seat and spoke with ease. He stated that the responsibility of Marshal Bazaine as Commander-in-Chief only commenced on the 12th of August. Until the evening of that day the Marshal held only a subordinate command.

Replying to a question from M. Lachaud, counsel for the defence, Marshal Lebœuf said the prisoner did not manifest the least dissatisfaction when first intrusted with a sub-ordinate command only. Marshal Lebœuf proceeded to give details respecting the number of men placed under Marshal Bazaine's command, and to describe the arrangement of the Corps de Armee. He related the circumstances under which the Commander-in-Chief was handed to Marshal Bazaine. He believed the Emperor communicated his plans to the Marshal, who took over the command on the morning of the 13th of August.

In reply to a question from the President, Marshal Lebœuf said the Emperor's first thought was to constitute two armies, one under Marshal Bazaine and the other under Marshal MacMahon. In consequence of the difficulties which stood in the way of dividing the services, Marshal Bazaine was, in reality, appointed commander of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Corps for the military portion only, until the 12th of August. Marshal Lebœuf went on to explain that some indecision prevailed with regard to the plan to be followed. Some desired to take the offensive, while others preferred a defensive concentration upon Metz or Chalons. The result was that Marshal Bazaine was not made fully aware of the measures taken in the beginning. The witness declared that Marshal Bazaine was not responsible for the failure to destroy the bridges over the river.

After some other unimportant questions had been asked Marshal Lebœuf was allowed to retire.

General Lebrun, First Assistant-Major-General, was the next witness, and gave his evidence with great vivacity. He deposed that the Emperor decided that the movement of retreat in the direction of Verdun should be made, and added that the first preparatory measures taken by the Commander-in-Chief were entirely insufficient, though there was ample time from the morning of the 13th of August to the morning of the 14th. This insufficiency of preparation caused the delay which brought about the Battle of Borny.

In answer to a question by M. Lachaud, General Lebrun admitted that he was not thoroughly acquainted with the instructions given on the 12th by Marshal Bazaine, and he acknowledged that the Marshal was not responsible up to the morning of the 13th.

M. Lachaud then pointed out that the blame cast by General Lebrun upon the Commander-in-Chief in stating that sufficient orders were not given on the morning of the 14th was not borne out by the facts.

The sitting was then suspended.

On the Court resuming Marshal Lebœuf was recalled in order to compare his evidence with that of General Lebrun, but he stated that he had no observation to make.

General Jarras, the next witness, who was Chief of Marshal Bazaine's Staff, declared that he accepted that post with great repugnance, adding that he had been always kept at a distance by the Marshal, in proof of which he cited a variety of circumstances.

After several questions to which the witness replied, giving details which referred indirectly to the Interrogation, the President at last obtained a precise statement, to the effect that he (General Jarras) was appointed on the afternoon of the 12th of August Chief of Marshal Bazaine's Staff, the latter being, consequently, at that time already invested with the chief command. The witness afterwards stated that he did not give any information to the Marshal because he had none to give, otherwise he would have done so at once.

General Jarras stated that no reconnaissance of the roads was made and that he and General Lebrun only studied very carefully the map of the Prefecture.

Marshal Bazaine protested that he never had any intention of keeping General Jarras in ignorance of what was going on.

The next witness was General Coffiniere, whose evidence related to the way in which the Emperor's order to erect as many bridges as possible over the Moselle was obeyed. He referred to the extraordinary rising of the water, which delayed the execution of this order.

M. de Keratry, an ex-Deputy of the Legislative Body, then deposed to a visit which Marshal Bazaine's wife paid him about 20 days before the 4th of September, with a view to the appointment of the Marshal as Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the embarrassment caused by the Empror's presence at head-quarters. He related the steps he took to attain that object.

M. Lachaud denied M. de Keratry's evidence, and a letter was read from Marshal Bazaine's wife, prostesting against it.

M. Jules Favre then deposed to the measures he adopted to obtain the appointment of the Marshal as Commander-in-Chief. He was followed by General Palikao, who contradicted in the most direct manner the evidence given by M. de Keratry.

The sitting concluded at 5-30 p. m., and will be resumed to-morrow.

COMPENSATION FOR SOUTHERN SLAVE OWNERS.

THE *New York Tribune* of the 11th inst. contains a speech delivered at an Agricultural Show in Shenandoah Valley by Mr. Hunter, Secretary for Foreign Affairs to the Confederate States. He said he was glad to meet his brother farmers of the valley, and rejoiced that they were beginning to recover from the depression in which agriculture as well as the other interests of the State was left at the close of the late war. No people ever had to discharge the daily cares and usual duties of life under greater difficulties, or with less assistance from those from whom they had, perhaps, a right to expect it than had been their case since the war. The whole country was nearly stripped of its cattle and stock. The Negroes were emancipated without a cent of compensation, the whole system of labour was disorganized, the capital of the country was lost, and nothing left but debts and the naked land. The Federal Government which emancipated the slaves offered no compensation as other Governments had done when trying the experiment. "Fellow-citizens," Mr. Hunter continued, I well recollect that in the interview at Old Point, Comfort, between Mr. Lincoln and Mr Seward, on the one hand, and the Commissioners of the Confederate States (of whom I was one), on the other, this subject of compensation for the emancipated slaves was introduced by Mr. Lincoln himself. He said that a Protestant citizen of the North, whose name, if given, would probably surprise us, had written to him to say that if the slaves were emancipated, the sum of dlrs. 400,000,000 ought to be distributed among the former owners, by way of compensation. Mr. Lincoln said he had no authority to speak for any one but himself, but he himself was in favour of it. Upon this Mr. Seward expressed some impatience, saying that the Government paid enough in the expenses of the war, which I suppose he felt to have been waged for negro emancipation—a poor excuse to be made in regard to the claims of any of the States, but none certainly in the cases of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, and Delaware, which never seceded and were never even called rebellious to this day. Mr. Lincoln replied with equal earnestness, 'I know you all say that it was sinful to hold slaves, and as there was no right to do so there is no justice in the claims for compensation. Now,' said he, 'if it was a sin in the South to hold slaves, it was a sin in the North to sell them, which they did to a very great extent, as we all know.'". The United States may yet do something, Mr. Hunter thought, for the relief of the South, and to remove the stain which must otherwise rest upon its reputation for justice and fair dealing. "It can deposit the amount of dlrs. 400,000,000 mentioned by Mr. Lincoln on the principle on which the surplus revenue was deposited with the States. If it should never be returned, no injustice would be done, for those who would retain it were justly entitled to it. This would bring great relief to the people of the South, and benefit the whole country, by increasing the taxpaying resources of the South and the trade of the whole land. If this or something like it was not done, then the South would have to work out its own salvation under unparalleled difficulties.

THE POPE AND THE EMPEROR.

THE Emperor's reply bears date in September, so that time was taken to answer the Pope's letter; enough time, it may be suspected, for one of those bad men at whose influence the Pope hinted to have had something to do with the framing of the answer. But if Prince Bismarck helped his Royal master with the matter of the letter sent from Berlin, he was far too wise to interfere with the manner. It was written in the peculiar vein of thought dear to the Emperor William. It takes quite as high ground as that taken by the Pope, and the Emperor lets the Pope know that he, too, has a mission, that of keeping the peace and upholding the laws in the States intrusted to his care. As to the special contents of the Pope's letter, all that the Emperor cares to say is that, whereas the Pope avowedly wrote to him on information the Pope had received, this information was entirely wrong. His Holiness is entreated to observe that he is writing about matters of which he knows nothing whatever. The Pope has been told, and in his easy credulity believed that the Emperor did not approve the measures of his Government. The fact is that the Emperor entirely approves them. The Pope has been so ill-guided as to believe that the cause of religion and of truth is at stake, whereas all that the Emperor and his Government had been doing is to protect his country against intrigues with which neither religion nor truth has anything to do. The Pope chooses to assume that it is the Emperor and his Government who are irreligious; whereas, on the contrary, it is the Catholic priests who are transgressing a clear Christian duty and rebelling against those who are set over them. So much for the Pope's information; and as for his belief that the Emperor in some subtle way belongs to him, the Emperor can only set against this his belief that he does not belong to the Pope at all. The Emperor's letter is a very good letter in its way, and there is in it something personal and peculiar to the writer, which saves it from being a mere exposition of one mode of regarding an important political question. But just as it is impossible that the Pope's letter should make any impression what-ever on any one who does not recognize the Papal pretensions, so it is impossible that the Emperor's letter should make any impression on any one who does heartily recognize them. The Pope says that he is commissioned to put the Church above the State, and the Emperor replies that he is commissioned to keep the State above the Church. Those who think the Pope is right will like the Pope's letter; and those who think the Emperor is right will like the Emperor's letter; but no partisan of either side will be in any way affected by the letter which the chief of the other side has written.—*Saturday Review.*

A CHEAP TOUR.—It is definitely announced that a pilgrimage to the Holy Land will be undertaken early next year by the Roman Catholic body in these kingdoms. "The undertaking," says the *Weekly Register*, "has already received the sanction of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, and is to be carried out under the direction of Monsignor Capel and a committee of gentlemen." In imitation of their Roman Catholic brethren at Paray-le-Monial, some members of the Anglican Church (says the *Church Herald*) have resolved to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The following are the objects of the pilgrimage:—First, the honour and glory of God; secondly, to offer prayer for the restoration of Catholic (*sic*) truth in the hearts of all English-speaking people; thirdly, to pray for the restoration of unity to Christendom; fourthly, to pray for the restoration of discipline and practice in all Churches in visible communion with the See of Canterbury; fifthly, for the good of the souls of those who join in or aid the pilgrimage by their presence, prayers, alms, or assistance. It is to be arranged that all the pilgrims are to travel third class (except on board ship) so that no distinction may be made between rich and poor; and that the food and lodging shall be as plain as possible, though "good of its kind." It is estimated that the expense to each pilgrim will be not less than 25*l.* or more than 35*l.*, including all food and other accommodations; but this will depend on the number who may join. "If sufficient numbers should offer a special steamer will be chartered either from London, Marseilles, or Genoa to Jaffa." The promoters of the scheme do not mention whether it has "received the sanction of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

A "FREE BREAKFAST AND DINNER TABLE."

LAST evening a representative meeting was held at the rooms of the Social Science Association under the presidency of Mr. Francis Fuller with the object of devising "the best means of organizing a movement to remove taxation on food, and secure a free breakfast and dinner table." Mr. George Potter, after a few remarks in opening the meeting had been made by the chairman, stated that the conference had been convened for the purpose of considering the question of the greatest possible importance, especially to the working classes of England. He said that it was not a political question, but one in which all parties were alike interested. It was generally understood, he proceeded to say, that Mr. Gladstone would make the general subject of taxation the great question of next Session, and the fact that Mr. Bright had joined the Cabinet was an indication that the next Budget would be one of a liberal character. This, therefore, was the time when the working classes and their friends should bestir themselves and see what could be done to secure to them a free breakfast and dinner table. He declared and quoted statistics in proof of his declaration that the indirect taxation of the country was unfairly high as compared with the taxation on land and direct taxation generally, and he held that, by the exercise of economy, Mr. Gladstone might at least reduce the taxation on food, so as to give the messes a "free breakfast table." He said that is was intended to hold other meetings, and to seek an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject, so as to obtain the views of the Government. Mr. Briggs then read a long paper, in which he contended that it was a delusion to suppose England to be a free trade country, and he maintained that the land had been freed from the taxation it ought to bear through the landowners having become the sole legislators. He stated that in France the land yield 23,250,000*l.* of taxation against 17,500,000*l.* of industrial taxation; land in Prussia yielded 3,094,000*l.* against 3,667,000*l.* industrial taxation; in Austria the land yielded 7,797,000*l.* against 7,700,000*l.* of industrial taxation, while in Great Britain the land (in 1849) yielded 1,158,245*l.*, and real property 2,557,793*l.*, being a total of 3,716,038*l.*, while industrial taxation was 58,568,750*l.* He further stated that between 1860 and 1873 the cost of articles of household consumption had risen 92 per cent., and as labour had risen 32 per cent. there was a balance of 60 per cent. against the workers. He contended that the Customs and Excise prevented the multiplication of producers in harmony with the multiplication of consumers, and he energetically urged the starting of a movement to carry out the work commenced in the Anti-Corn Law movement—namely, the removal from the Statute-book of the Customs and Excise laws. He moved this resolution:—"That this conference, having duly considered the present mode of taxation, is of opinion that the method pursued in taxing the food of the people is pernicious in its incidence, unjust in operation, repugnant to the best interest of society, and injurious to agriculture, trade, and commerce. This conference is further of opinion that, in any re-adjustment of system for raising the Imperial revenue, the claims of the people for a 'free breakfast, table,' and the removal of all taxes on their food, should have the first consideration." Mr. George Howell seconded the motion, and, referring to the agitation for the repeal of the Income Tax, he said he for one could not assent to a repeal of this tax before there was a freedom of the breakfast table from taxation. He also urged that there was plenty of room for a reduction of expenditure in our Governmental departments. Mr. W. Trant, who with the previous speaker represents the Financial Reform Association, supported the motion, and said his association would accept the "free breakfast table" as an instalment of what was required. He stated with respect to Customs' dues that of all the English ports trading with foreign parts, only 32 did more than pay their expenses, that some cost more than they collected, and that there were not wanting instances where they cost large sums and collected nothing. He went in for the abolition of Custom-houses as interfering with our trade and with the English powers of production. Sir John Bennett, who was called upon to speak, said the views given would be confirmed by every thoughful man in the kingdom. Mr. Bright's now famous *dictum* of a free table would not, he thought, be opposed by any statesman, whatever his political opinions might be, and it was certainly reasonable that this freedom of the table from taxation should be got, not by shifting the burdens, but by reducing the expenditure, for it was unreasonable that a taxation of 75,000,000*l.* should be raised to govern a self-governing people. For himself, Sir John said he did not look for a remedy for all the evils existing until the people were thoroughly aroused to take a part in the movements, such as this was, for their social advance and a thoroughly representative House of Commons elected; but he thought that this movement was a step in the right direction, for it touched their bosoms, or rather their stomachs, and in too large an extent this was the seat of understanding. As an instance how greatly Customs duties interfered with manufactures and trade he pointed to sugar, for he said, but for the taxation on sugar, beet would be largely grown here and many of our large towns would become the centres of manufacture and trade by the establishment of refineries, to the enormous gain of the country. He gave the purpose of the meeting his most earnest support. Mr. Motteshead gave the resolution his support, and also contended the taxation of the country should be reduced, he holding that, whoever paid the taxation, it all came from the wealth producers. The resolution was carried *nem. con.* and another was agreed to to give it effect. Thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings. —*Times.*

A RELIC OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The *New York Herald* of the 11th of October contains the statement of a captain of a whaler who alleges that he recovered some relics of the Franklin Expedition in the Polar regions. His name is Potter, and he is commander of the whaling bark Glacier. He left New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 18th of July, 1871, and was absent 26 months, most of which he spent in the immediate vicinity of the spot where Franklin and his party abandoned their vessels. At regulus Bay a party of the Esquimaux came to trade with him. He was surprised to find that in return for cooking utensils they offered him silver spoons and forks, which they stated belongedto Franklin's party. The captain showed these articles to the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, at New Bedford. They consist of two large table spoons, two large four-tined forks, one common tea spoon, and an ordinary sugar spoon, all of ancient pattern. One of the large spoons and one of the large forks had indistinct outlines of Sir John Franklin's coat of arms. The natives stated that after leaving their vessels Sir John and his companions broke up into two parties, one going in the direction of the Red River and the other towards the Hudson's Bay company's territory. They asserted that Sir John and his party died of natural causes, and Captain Potter believed the statements.

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